

OHIO'S THIRD PARTY

WILL BE PUT UPON ITS FEET TO-DAY.

THE DELEGATES ARRIVING IN SPRINGFIELD

Working Upon a State Ticket—Probable Candidates Named—The Platform Under Discussion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 4.—[Special.]—The delegates to the people's party convention, which assemblies in this city tomorrow, are arriving by every train tonight. From present indications there will be about six hundred actual delegates when the convention assembles.

There are not many of the Hamilton county crowd yet. James F. Stout and W. R. Varies came up this morning, and have spent the day in booming Frank Risk, of Cincinnati, for lieutenant governor. This evening's train brought Rev. E. Foster and wife, Hugh Caranagh, Dr. Elie Robb and Mr. Farmer, of Texas.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL LOOKING AROUND. On the train was Governor Campbell, and he was on very good terms with the new party people all the way from Cincinnati to Springfield. Very few of the counties have their full delegations yet, but about fifty of the counties have a strong representation. The personal of the convention promises to be better than any similar gathering ever held in this state. Most of the men will be farmers, with a sprinkling of workmen from the cities. There will be an unusually large attendance of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance. The president of the Ohio Alliance, J. V. Lakin, and the president of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, a branch of the southern order, are both here. G. E. Lawrence, national lecturer of the Northern Farmers' Alliance, is a delegate from Morton county, and other well known spirits in the alliance movement have come to give, at least, moral support to the new party in this state. This is the most significant and most important feature of the affair up to this time, and seems to indicate that the influence of the alliance in Ohio will be thrown to the new party, and not against it as was the case in Kentucky.

A REPUBLICAN FRIEND. J. H. Briggs, who has lately been appointed to a ten-dollar-a-day position by the republican party, is also here. He is a republican, but he has come to make trouble, if possible, and divide the party. It is noticeable that the largest delegations are coming from the republican counties, particularly so of the western reserve.

Outside of the platform, the only question discussed by the groups of farmers is the governorship. It is conceded that Hamilton county man shall be nominated for lieutenant governor, although it is probable that Judge Yaple, of Cincinnati, could be nominated for supreme judge if he would accept it.

TALK ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP. There has been more talk about Seitz and Cobb for governor than any other candidate, but sentiment is growing in favor of T. B. Smith, of Delaware county. He is a practical farmer, in good circumstances, an apt scholar, a fine writer on agriculture, and has always been a strong republican with a prohibition tendency. The opposition to Seitz and Cobb is based on the ground that they have both been identified with the greenback party, and that to select them would hurt the party among conservative farmers, and give the republican stump speakers a chance to claim that the new party is the old greenback movement in disguise. If he will accept the nomination, it seems highly probable that Smith can have it. He will be here in the morning, and an effort will be made to induce him to accept.

The fight for Cobb is being made by Hugh Freyer, of Cleveland, and he thinks that his man will be nominated. Seitz is practically out of the race. He says that he does not want it, and would prefer that the convention take some one else.

CONFERENCE IN ORDER. There have been a number of conferences of the leaders of the party in the Palace hotel this afternoon. The twenty years later to be over the prohibition plank in the platform. Some of the former delegates insist that there must be a temperance plank, but a large number vigorously oppose it. The probabilities are that the convention will adopt a middle temperance plank, or ignore the question altogether.

High Cavanaugh, of Cincinnati, will be the temporary presiding officer of the convention, the position having been offered to him. Among the outsiders who have come to look on, are Colonel Lee Crandall, of Washington; E. T. Jeffers, of Kansas; Mrs. Diggs, the Kansas orator who did so much to defeat Ingalls; Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesch, state lecturer of the Knights of Labor of Minnesota, and several others.

The majority of the delegates will not reach here until tomorrow afternoon, when the convention will begin its work. About one hundred and fifty delegates are in tonight, representing nearly every section of the state. It is said that the only counties that will not be represented are Butler, Monroe, Belmont, Coshington, Jefferson, Preble, Darke, and possibly one or two others. It is said that the counties will show an average of ten delegates each.

DISCUSSING THE PLATFORM. There may be some little discussion over the temperance plank, but it is believed that the platform adopted at Cincinnati will go through without a break. Some of the delegates here are very enthusiastic over the prospects in their counties. Frank Cott, of Portage county, thinks that they will carry the county, although it has a normal republican majority of about one thousand. The Adams county men and those from Columbiana also say that they will win sure. Dr. Hixon, who comes from Starke, the home of Major McKinley, thinks that the new party will poll not less than 3,000 votes there, and declares that it is a very conservative estimate. From talking with delegates, it seems that the greatest inroad that will be made on the democratic strength will be in Crawford, Adams and Auglaize.

Some of the numerous conferences which have been held today, have tried to fix up a slate for state officers, but have not succeeded in doing so, on account of the absence of a large majority of the delegates.

THE VOTE THEY COUNT ON. The people's party men who are here, place their vote in the state anywhere from forty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. They are without exception against John Sherman, and very few of them have a good word to say for McKinley. The citizens of Springfield will take care of the convention in elegant style and duplicate the hospitable treatment accorded the democrats here.

THE UTAH ELECTION. On the Utah election, August 4.—The first election in Utah of national party lines came off yesterday.

There were three tickets in the field, however, the remnants of the liberal party, made up mostly of republicans, nominating a full ticket. The Mormon vote was about equally divided between the democrats and republicans. The former won by a small plurality over the liberals, who were slightly ahead of the republicans.

FOLK'S PRIVATE SECRETARY Seems to Be About as "Fresh" as His Predecessor.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—[Special.]—There is a strong suspicion here that the recent alleged Farmers' Alliance circular, advising the farmers, in view of the general failure of crops abroad, to hold their farm products for high prices, was inspired by speculators and paid for by them. It is not charged that the officials of the alliance secured any of the money, but that they innocently played into the hands of some outside schemers, whose object was to affect the stock market. President Folk was not here when the circular was sent out, and while personally he thought it was a good suggestion, it did not have the sanction of the alliance officials. It seems that his private secretary, a Mr. Ayres, was responsible for the semi-official endorsement which it originally received. The circular was brought to Ayres by a man named Muller, who claimed he was connected with the state alliance of Minnesota. Muller submitted it to Ayres, and Ayres, after examining it, concluded that the argument was logical, and agreed to have it inserted in about two thousand papers over which the alliance has, directly or indirectly, control. That is all the connection the alliance had with it. The officials who learned subsequently that "outside parties" distributed over one million of these circulars, and had them inserted in 16,000 papers throughout the country. This work, according to the best calculation, must have cost between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars. The alliance officials disclaim any knowledge of where the money came from, or into whose pocket it went. They do not attempt to deny, however, that circumstances indicate that they were innocently dragged into a scheme to boost the price of farm products for the benefit of men who were operating in the stock markets.

THE ALLIANCE RUNNING THINGS

While the Governor is Parading with the Nobs at Detroit.

OMAHA, Neb., August 4.—A special from Lincoln says that Governor Thayer is in Detroit at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. Lieutenant Governor Major's whereabouts is not known. He is not in Lincoln, and is supposed to be at Detroit also, or at least out of the state. Under the constitution the president of the senate is acting governor. Pointer, who is a strong alliance man, slipped down to Lincoln yesterday afternoon, and announced his intention of accompanying whether Major was in the state. He said that if he found that he was not he would assume the duties of governor and run things until Major or Thayer turned up. He said that he would probably call a special session of the legislature to pass the maximum freight bill. Republican officers at Lincoln are panicky, and the wires are kept hot calling on Thayer and Major to return, and save the state from alliance usurpation.

SUGAR TAKES A DROP.

Claus Spreckles Tackles the Trust and Cuts Prices.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A bitter fight was begun today by the sugar trust against Claus Spreckles, who has been the thorn in the side of the sugar refiners on this coast for many years. About ten days ago the president of the sugar trust was called away from the city by the ultimately fatal illness of his father, F. C. Havemeyer. While he was away the sugar trust maintained its price for granulated sugar, but Claus Spreckles, who had been keeping his rates up to those charged by the trust, at once announced a reduction of 1-16 cent per pound. He cut seriously into the trade of the sugar trust, but no action to meet the cut was taken, as it was believed that as soon as Spreckles's supply was placed, he would retire from the market. He kept on filling orders, however, and practically supplied all demand. Yesterday President Havemeyer returned and at once ordered the sugar trust price for granulated sugar reduced 3 or 1-16 below the cut made by Spreckles.

The latter today made another reduction, bringing his price 1-16 below the price asked by the trust. The reductions made bring the price for granulated sugar down to 4 cents per pound in Philadelphia, on which 2 per cent is allowed off, making the net cash price 3 3/4-100 cents, the lowest on record.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The Treasury Department Shows the Increase in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—A statement has been prepared at the treasury department in regard to the amount of money in circulation on the 1st day of July of the years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900, from which it appears that the assertion that there has been since the war a great reduction of the amount of money in circulation is without foundation. The statement is as follows: All statements furnished are made upon precisely the same basis. The amount of each kind of money in the country is first stated; from that is deducted the amount in circulation. The remainder gives the amount in circulation. There is nothing omitted from the statement which should appear there except minor coins, nickels and pennies, and they are left out of all reports because of the diversity in estimating the amount of them in use. As the amount at the present time is certainly greater than in earlier years, their omission will not be unfavorably criticised by those who contend that there is now a scarcity of money.

The amount of money in circulation in 1890 was about \$135,000,000, and the amount per capita was \$13.85. In 1885 there were \$73,000,000 in circulation, and the per capita amount was \$20.82. Ten years later the circulation was over \$1,292,000,000, and the per capita over \$23.02, while on the 1st of January last the amount was nearly \$1,523,000,000, with \$24.34 per capita. This is the highest in the history of the United States.

Owing to the shipment of gold to foreign countries there has been a decline since January 1, 1891, not only in the per capita amount, but the total, also, but the total circulation on the 1st instant, notwithstanding the outflow of gold, was about \$1,500,000,000, and the amount per capita was \$23.37.

Will Protect Their Subjects.

PABIS, August 4.—M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, had a conference today with the secretary of the Chinese legation concerning the protection of missions and of foreigners in China.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION

PLEASES THE ALLIANCE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

In the Price Which they Have Paid, and Which they Think they Have Secured—The Latest Returns.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 4.—[Special.]—The alliance people here seem to regard the election in Kentucky as a great victory, and say that it is quite as good for them as they had expected.

Dr. S. McLaughlin, editor of the alliance organ, said: "We did not expect to elect the state officers. The withdrawal of the candidates for governor in the heat of the campaign was a hard blow, and there were many other causes which contributed to defeat the state officers. I have a letter from the candidate for attorney general, in which he said that he did not expect more than 2,500 votes, but with the members of the legislature it was different. Our people there did the same as we did in Kansas last year. They made a fight to secure control of the legislature, and sacrificed other things for that end. What we want is the United States senator, and if we get that in Kentucky this year, we shall be satisfied. Without the governor and state officers we have none of the responsibility of administration, while what we want most is a voice in the national legislature."

E. M. Scott, assistant state lecturer, said: "We are reasonably sure of getting enough votes to elect a United States senator, and that is worth more than the state officers. A voice in the state and national legislatures is worth more to us than state officers."

SUCH AS THIS WILL KILL THE PARTY.

Ex-Congressman Harrison Kelly, of the fourth district, publishes a letter today cutting loose from the people's party. Kelly was the most radical bloody-shirt in that party, was sent to congress, and was a persistent advocate of the force bill. In his card he says the republican party has repeatedly promised to pass a law that would insure every negro in the south the right to vote and have it honestly counted. The republican party having played false to the people, he proposes to affiliate with a party which will give the negroes their just rights.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Democrats Carry the State By 25,000 Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 4.—The latest report shows that the democratic ticket was carried in yesterday's election by about twenty-five thousand. Returns in counties give Brown, democrat, a net plurality of 27,907. The remaining counties in 1887 gave a net republican plurality of 2,880. The people's state ticket will probably not show so heavy a vote as last night estimated in these dispatches, though it is not possible yet to give a close approximation.

So far as reported, the alliance has elected its candidates against the democratic or republican ticket in ten districts out of twenty. Mr. Watterson, in the Courier-Journal, under the caption "Let Us Have Peace," says: "Now that the question of the new constitution is settled, and the farmers have an opportunity to look before and after, it ought to be clear to thoughtful people that they are beginning to get a better idea of the value of the alliance. The people who favored and supported the alliance in this light, because each side had its dander up, and both were equally prepared and positive. It was not, however, in the line of glory or glory of anarchy and ruin—it was nothing less which menaced the democratic party—averted the danger. The party is intact. The alliance is ratified and upon its framer and advocates now rests all responsibility for the consequences. Let us not, however, indulge in gloomy prognostications. Kentucky is too fruitful and great to be seriously or permanently hindered in the age of movement by unwise legislation of otherwise."

ATTACKED BY ALLIANCEMEN.

Prominent Leaders in Kansas Against the Subtreasury Scheme.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 4.—A sensation has been caused in alliance circles in this state by the publication of a circular from W. A. Harris and C. W. Shum, prominent leaders in the people's party, protesting against the subtreasury scheme. Harris is regarded as the safest leader in the alliance, and would have been elected United States senator in place of Peffer had he not been a confederate colonel. Shum was the people's party candidate for lieutenant governor this fall. Suballiances throughout Kansas this month will vote on the subtreasury scheme to decide whether it shall be incorporated in the people's party platform, and the indications now are that it will be defeated.

Frank McGrath, president of the alliance, who has been warm in its advocacy, has now come out openly against the subtreasury scheme and a big fight is looked for when the annual meeting of the alliance occurs in September. Colonel Harris declares that after a brilliant victory has been won by the alliance the so-called subtreasury scheme was brought forth. The scheme in its essential features is modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which had been condemned; patterns after illegitimate loaning money by the government to national banks, and railroads, and warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers, a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few and of even more doubtful prospect to these few.

He says substantial business men all over the country have unanimously protested against it and that it is certain to bring about the complete overthrow of the people's party if it is not at once abandoned.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Futures opened with an uncertain appearance, presently declined, further declined, closing quiet and steady at a decline of twelve points on August, and eight points on other months. The market was without supporting influences today, and values lost a portion of the recent advance. The Liverpool market remained closed, and the weather at the south was so much more favorable to crop prospects that some selling orders came from that direction.

O'Brien Granted an Extension.

DUBLIN, August 4.—The bankruptcy court has granted William O'Brien an extension of three days in which to show cause why a decree in bankruptcy against him should not be granted. O'Brien is a big fight is looked for when the annual meeting of the alliance occurs in September. Colonel Harris declares that after a brilliant victory has been won by the alliance the so-called subtreasury scheme was brought forth. The scheme in its essential features is modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which had been condemned; patterns after illegitimate loaning money by the government to national banks, and railroads, and warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers, a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few and of even more doubtful prospect to these few.

The Boy Has Fallen from Grace.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 4.—[Special.]—Walter H. Ellis, the young clerk arrested yesterday for blowing up the Alabama Great Southern depot, waived preliminary examination today and went to jail, bail being denied him. Arson of a house where people sleep is a capital offense in Alabama, and in this case Ellis knew there was a brother clerk asleep upstairs. Ellis's father is a Methodist preacher.

NEGROES TO THE REAR

THE GRAND ARMY FIGHTING ON THE COLOR LINE.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES STATE THEIR CASE

Desirous of Keeping the Order in the South Against Admission of the Negro to Their Campfires—The Grand Parade.

DETROIT, Mich., August 4.—There is one serious dispute which threatens to mar the serenity of the silver encampment of the G. A. R. It is peculiar that, after the organization has been in existence a quarter of a century, it should be threatened with disruption by the ever-living "color question," but such is the fact. Men in the southern states who were loyal to the union in the dark days of '61, are the ones who insist that the negro has no place in the social gatherings of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WHAT COLONEL HODGES SAYS.

Colonel George T. Hodges, commander of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, is quartered at the Riddle house, together with several trusty aides, who have come prepared to fight the matter out.

"Unless the thing is straightened out during this encampment," he said today, "there won't be a white member of the Grand Army of the Republic south of the Ohio or Potomac a year hence. They are outnumbering us in posts, thus putting us directly under them. That we will not stand. Now, we want to rule ourselves and have colored people go by themselves. Seven out of ten of the colored posts of New Orleans are in favor of it, but, as you know, there are always some kickers, and I understand a delegation from the colored posts is coming to fight us. We have received information that two of Chicago's most influential colored men are on their way to assist us, and we think we will gain our point. All we ask for is a provisional department, embracing Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas."

A COLORED MAN TAKES.

A dozen or more southern white men expressed themselves in a similar strain. There are two sides to the color question, and Colonel James Lewis, colored, administrator of police and administrator of public works of New Orleans, is the champion of the colored side. When asked what the trouble in Louisiana was, he said:

"Did you ever know the time when there was trouble in Louisiana? It was Louisiana that fired the first shot on Sumter. It was Louisiana man that beat General Beauregard as administrator of public works, and I am that man, and I did something the union generals did not do. The first colored regiment was raised in Louisiana. Louisiana was the first state to decide to have half a mile from the public square. The accident occurred about half-past 6 o'clock last evening. He was fooling with a Smith & Wesson self-loading, thirty-caliber, and he was knowing it was self-loading, pulled the trigger. The bullet entered his forehead and death was instantaneous. He came home from Germany a short time ago where the graduated in several different languages. He was a graduate of the South Carolina institute, and of the Johns Hopkins institute, Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the Johns Hopkins institute, and had all arrangements to take charge of a large school this fall."

JUDGE LYNCH WILL PRESIDE.

A Negro Girl Assaulted and Murdered in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 4.—Florence Sutton, a young colored girl, was outraged and murdered last Saturday near Ivanhoe, a station on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad. The crime was committed by a mulatto named John Johnson, who made his escape, but was captured today at Parkersburg, ten miles from the scene of the murder. Johnson was taken to Ivanhoe this afternoon. There is a strong probability that he will be lynched before morning.

CALHOUN DIVINE INDICTED.

An Atlanta Young Man Under a Grave Charge.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 4.—[Special.]—Calhoun Divine will have to stand trial for the murder of Jake Waldron, the negro hackman, of Kemper.

He Took Good Advice.

SHUQUAN, Kan., August 4.—[Special.]—Following the advice of The Constitution, Lewis and Gray Floore, of Kemper county, plowed up two acres of cotton, on account of a bad stand, and planted the land in corn. Some of their neighbors, experienced farmers, have examined it lately, and think it will make fifty bushels to the acre, but for a severe wind and rain storm some time ago they thought it might have made a good deal more. In view of the present price of cotton, what a pity that hundreds of others had not done like these industrious and wide-awake young farmers.

To Locate in Middleborough.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., August 4.—[Special.]—Mr. A. Griffiths, of Colorado, has been here for several days, arranging for the location in this city of the southern branch of the Colorado tin plate syndicate. A site covering ten acres of ground has been selected near the iron furnace and the steel plant of the Watts syndicate, where iron and steel can be furnished there at a low figure.

Receiver's Certificates Ordered.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 4.—In the United States district court here today Judge Simonton made an order requiring Receiver Chamberlain, of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago road, to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of \$25,000 to pay the claims of a number of northern creditors.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

Parliament will be prorogued today.

The queen of Belgium is recovering from her recent illness.

Fifty-five hundred Italians sailed from Genoa for America last week.

Fire was discovered in the hold of the British steamer "Frederick" today.

The foreign committee of the world's fair met with a friendly reception in Germany.

Mercer county, Pa., republican convention adopted a resolution declaring James G. Blaine their choice for president in 1892.

The United States treasury continues its daily shipment of small notes to the west for use in moving crops. Total amount sent so far, \$2,800,000.

The bodies of three men were found in the Mayer mine, near Scotland, Pa. They are supposed to have lost their lives at the mine while they were on fire during the strike.

The Canadian government has decided to surrender seven American fishing schooners recently seized by the cruiser "Dorcas" for fishing within the three-mile limit violation of the treaty of 1818.

THE DEAD AND THE DYING.

The two white men killed the day before were picked up by the officers and removed to an old house where they lay in a room, in which place they were buried. The dead and wounded of the Redbone faction also remained on the field until the following morning, when they were removed by the survivors of the party and an additional number of about two hundred followers. Five of their number were picked up and interred, and twelve cases of wounded remained until the thickets where they were now concealed.

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RIOT IN LOUISIANA

IN WHICH SEVEN MEN WERE SLAUGHTERED.

THE "REDBONES" AND THE WHITES

Have a Hostile Meeting in the Woods Along the Calcasieu River—The Bloody Battle and the Tragic Result.

LAKE CHARLES, La., August 4.—[Special.]—Lock, Moore & Co.'s logging train camp was the scene of the most fatal fight between two factions ever recorded in the annals of Louisiana, Sunday night.

Seven men were killed and three that number wounded in the conflict. The scene of the conflict was visited today and the information was received here this morning. The following was learned as to its cause and fatality:

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The logging camp, where the battle was fought, is situated on the Calcasieu river, twenty miles northeast of this place in a sparsely settled, but heavily timbered country. Five hundred men are employed in the camp by Lock, Moore & Co., lumber manufacturers. Four hundred of these men are a nationality known as "Redbones." They live in a semi-barbaric state, spending their time in pillaging from their neighbors and gambling. They are descended from a tribe of Indians which once inhabited the territory on the Calcasieu river. During the past half century the tribe has retrograded so that today it can claim no nationality as its own. Being illiterate, cowardly and indolent, their presence has caused a great deal of fear in west Louisiana, and several whites have the law-abiding citizens endeavored to rid the country of them by lawful means.

The remaining 100 employees living at these camps are white men from Texas and this state also, who are industrious and prosperous. On that account the "Redbones" have bitterly hated them, and at times threatened the lives of the whites. This feeling has existed for years, and during that time the whites have been fearful of their lives.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

Friday night the climax was reached, when a member of the Redbones gang slapped the face of a little boy of a white man, and at the same time told its father that should he be found in the camp the next morning it would be at the point of his life. Threats were also made against the entire population of the place. The whites, being in the minority, took steps towards self-protection, and at the same time dispatched a messenger to Lake Charles, asking for assistance. Saturday being the day when it was thought the factions would meet, not a man could be found willing to work. In consequence the camps were closed.

THE ANONYMOUS ATTACK.

The Redbones heavily armed themselves, and walked through the village, defiantly insulting the whites as they passed. As night approached, the Redbones assembled at a small saloon owned by a white man and began drinking. The whites became fearful, and congregated at one place, hourly expecting the attack from the Redbones. Right waned, and nothing was done. As daylight came, the white men returned in the direction of the saloon, and were met at the door by a body of Redbones, numbering eleven, who accosted them and began abusing them. The leader of the Redbones attempted to shoot one of the white men with a Winchester rifle, which failed to work.

THE FUSILLADE BEGINS.

This was a signal for the beginning of a general battle, which lasted about thirty minutes. The first shot was fired by a white man, whose life at that time was saved by the failure of Jesse Dyson's (the leader of the Redbones) Winchester to operate. The ball struck Dyson above the left eye, piercing his head, killing him instantly.

James Ward, of the white faction, fell dead during the first volley from the Redbones. His body was riddled with bullets. The white men being unarmed, they attempted to escape, three of whom died, the fourth being shot through the shoulder as he reached the wood.

THE VOLLEY FROM THE REMAINING FOUR WHITE MEN MADE A TELLING EFFECT UPON THE FORCES OF THE REDBONES, FIVE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER ENGAGED (ELEVEN) BEING KILLED, WHILE ONLY ONE WHITE MAN SUFFERED DEATH FROM THEM.

THE FIGHTERS RETREAT.

The Redbones, after standing the fire of the whites thirty minutes, retreated into the woods to reconnoiter. The whites also retreated in the direction of the white settlement for the same purpose.

On the arrival of the surviving members of the white faction at their settlement the fight was made known, and women and children became frantic, well knowing their number to be in the minority and themselves at the mercy of the Redbones.

Another messenger was dispatched to Lake Charles to post haste for doctors and officers, the former to attend to the wounded, of whom there were three, the latter to protect the homes from the ravages of the enraged hordes. The expected renewal of the battle of the morning did not materialize, the whites remaining huddled together during the day, and the half-breeds ambushed, eagerly awaiting an opportunity to shoot the whites on sight.

A VENTURE OUT.

An old man by the name of Swan, seeing no one, attempted to walk from his home to the river, but had gone but a few steps when his body was riddled with bullets. Dupree, the saloon man, also returned from his home to his home, and was shot through the body by some one ambushed. His little son, scarcely eight years of age, seeing his father fall, attempted to reach him, and was shot through both legs. Thus the place remained until the following morning, when officers and doctors from Lake Charles arrived.

THE DEAD AND THE DYING.

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THE CENTRAL EARNINGS

WILL COME TO ATLANTA IN DUE TIME, AND WILL NOT LEAVE THE EMPIRE STATE

The Attacks Made on the West Point Terminal Explained—The Treasurer's Office Will Come to Atlanta.

NEW YORK, August 4.—[Special.]—Telegrams to New York indicate that the recent order of the Central railroad management, directing that all moneys be sent to the Richmond and Danville offices at Washington, has caused some commotion in Georgia. Either the situation is not understood there, or it is purposely misrepresented by the persistent enemies of the Terminal company.

Mr. Pat Calhoun, who is here, was asked today about the status of affairs. "I have not seen the publication you refer to," said Mr. Calhoun, "but I can tell you that just as soon as the new quarters in Atlanta are ready the offices of the Richmond and Danville, including that of treasurer, will be moved there. We have assurances that this will not be later than the 20th of this month, and it may be earlier. As has been frequently stated, the treasurer's office goes to Atlanta, and after the 20th the receipts of not only the Georgia roads, but all the roads in the system, will go to Atlanta. Everybody understands the animus of such attacks as this one, but it will certainly have no effect with thinking people."

While Savannah people should not be altogether pleased with the taking away of Central money from there, the people both of Atlanta and the whole state have, it seems, every reason to feel highly elated at a change that will put into Georgia something like thirty million dollars annually. For that's what having the treasurer's office in Atlanta means.

One of the Terminal officers explained the situation to me today in this way:

"In the selection of offices in Atlanta," he said, "we were governed largely by the desire to find just the right place for a treasurer's office, and we found it in the corner room of a handsome new block called the Kiser building, situated in the center of the city. The reason we were so particular about securing ample quarters for the treasury department is that every dollar received by the Terminal system—not only the Central, but every other branch of the system, from Washington to the Mississippi river—goes to the treasurer there in Atlanta. That will amount to nearly thirty million dollars a year and naturally the people of Atlanta and Georgia will receive the benefit of the circulation of that money. Every dollar taken in by any of the branches of that road goes to the treasurer and every dollar of money spent by the system, in paying salaries, bearing the expenses of the roads, etc., goes out from Atlanta."

So what may be Savannah's loss is Atlanta's gain—and more. A gentleman not connected with the company, but who has long southern interests, was discussing the reports at the New York hotel tonight, when he used some pretty strong language at what he termed the "assassin-like" attacks made upon the Terminal company.

"We all understand the animus back of all these attacks," he said, "and of course they make no impression on us. I am surprised that anybody should be fooled by them. I haven't a cent's interest in the Terminal, but I have in the south and I believe Mr. Inman, Mr. Calhoun and their associates are honest in their endeavors to build up the south. I believe the transfer of the railroad headquarters to Atlanta is the biggest thing that has happened to Atlanta in years, and that not only the city but the entire state will feel the good effects of it."

The transfer of the treasurer's office would of itself be the biggest kind of an event, for to have all that money sent to Georgia would mean practically to put that amount in circulation in Georgia.

In Washington and in Richmond, preparations for the removal to Atlanta are being made. General Manager Green expects to be in Atlanta by the 15th at the latest, and the other officers will get there not later than the 20th. Chief Engineer Bolton has, I am told, been hard at work for some days past superintending the changes necessary in the building.

The order requiring remittance to Richmond and Danville headquarters at Washington is simply incidental. Since the lease of the Central to the Richmond and Danville, remittances must be made, of course, to Treasurer Hall. It happens that for a few days yet his office will be in Washington, hence the howl that goes up from the Terminal's enemies, who watch for every possible opportunity to misinterpret the true state of affairs.

In a few days the change to Atlanta will be made and the self-constituted critics will have to look for something else so howl at.

MARSHALLVILLE COLT SHOW.

Progressive Farmers Will Raise Their Own Stock.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The Agricultural Club, alive to the interests of the community, will hold a colt show on August 28th. Quite a purse will be distributed in premiums. Thirty thousand dollars going out of the county—Macon—the past winter for mules and horses has put such men as Felton, Walker, Slapway, Frederick, Murphy, Baldwin, Williams and others to thinking. Some of them already have droves of colts coming over Bermuda lands, and soon this community, at least, will be independent of Tennessee and Ohio in this regard.

Deaths in Georgia.

DUBLIN, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Hon. John T. Duncan, ordinary of Laurens county for many years past, who was stricken with paralysis on last Tuesday, breathed his last today, and will be buried by the Masonic order tomorrow. His death is a great loss to Laurens county, as he has made a most able and efficient official, and the entire county unites with the countless persons friends of the late judge in lamenting his death.

CAMILLA, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Mr. John Ward, wife of Mr. John Ward, one of Mitchell county's prosperous citizens, died Friday night at her residence, a few miles from Camilla. Her death has cast a gloom over the community.

Protracted Meeting in Danvilleville.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A protracted meeting in which there is much interest manifested is now in progress at the Baptist church. Rev. J. A. Shank, the pastor in charge, is being assisted by Rev. W. E. Prior, of Madison, Ga.

THE TWO BOYS ACCIDENT.

They Were Charged with Attempted Train Wrecking.

ROME, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Paul and Martin Lay, colored, aged nine and thirteen respectively, were taken to the superior court this afternoon for obstructing the track and trying to wreck a passenger train on the Rome and Decatur railroad. The place sought for the wrecking was a very high trestle near the Lavender mountains, twelve miles below Rome. The officers of the train were introduced by the state, and it was shown by the engineer, observing the obstruction, stopped the train before reaching it; that a rail had been nailed across the track; that in a few moments and under the trestle the boys were seen dodging when the train stopped; that they were caught by the men, and said that their brother Henry did it; that he said the people on the train would all be killed and that they would get the money.

The boys testified that they had nothing to do with it, that Henry did it all; that they tried to prevent it. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to them. Henry Lay was not tried. He is in jail awaiting trial. He is the lowest order of intelligence and can scarcely talk intelligently, yet he attempted one of the most heinous of crimes.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

The Verdict Found Against Young Herrick, in Rome.

ROME, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Soon after supper it was understood that the jury in the Herrick case had come to an agreement, and a crowd began to gather at the courthouse. The solicitor general, defendant's counsel and judge were notified, and at 9 o'clock the prisoner, in charge of Sheriff Moore, came in. The jury came down and rendered a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The jury was polled, and then were excused until morning. Herrick received the verdict very calmly, exhibiting no emotion.

HELD FOR ARSON.

The Charge Against a Prominent Young Man of Buena Vista.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Solicitor General A. A. Carson has returned from Buena Vista, where he went to represent the state against J. W. Wilson, a young man arrested there Sunday on the charge of arson. Agreement of counsel, hearing has been postponed until Tuesday, August 11th, when it will take place at Buena Vista.

From what can be learned here, opinion is pronounced against Wilson. As to the guilt of the accused, and his friends will stand by him to the last. Considerable interest is felt in the case in Columbus, as young Wilson is well known here, and his friends believe he will be acquitted of the serious charge against him.

For the Slaying of His Brother-in-Law.

DUBLIN, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Ben Swails is on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law, Nathan Burch, a man of considerable means, and the jury has been secured today and some of the witnesses for the prosecution sworn.

Trade in Americus.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Americus real estate, despite the hard times, is assuming its normal condition.

Several years ago Mr. Lockett bought a half interest in a lively and safe stable in the city. Last week the live real estate agent, Mr. Merrill Callaway, sold the other interest, belonging then to Mr. Cal Elam, to Mr. Lockett, now the sole owner, for the large advance of \$2,450.

The fall trade promises to be quite large. No one is in a hurry to turn property loose, a good and healthy sign, always.

DALTON IS ON THE MOVE.

DALTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Dalton is moving serenely along in the even tenor of her way. Though business has been rather dull during the summer, her enterprises and interests are progressing like the steady progress in building is steady and satisfactory. Dalton can lay no claim to rapid advancement, but one thing is certain, she is no laggard in the procession.

A Dispensary for Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—There is a move on foot to establish a whiskey dispensary in Lexington. The one proposed for Athens. It will not be required to sell strictly for medicinal purposes, but will be under the control of the town authorities, which will take away most of the objectionable features of a saloon. It is expected that there will have to be a special act passed by the legislature amending the prohibition law under which we are now living. Many of our leading citizens favor the enterprise.

An Explanation Wanted.

GUYTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The following card appears in The Effingham Chronicle:

"Will some of those who managed the Tybee excursion from Guyton last Wednesday explain why some persons got tickets for 90 cents and others paid \$1.00, and why there is no explanation wanted about the matter? I think an explanation would be best for all concerned."

"JUSTICE."

The New Bank Vault.

MERIWETHER, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Work on the bank vault began yesterday morning under the direction of Mr. L. J. Hurd, which interest in the best work. It is a ten feet square, built of Columbia brick, and made secure by an iron door from the Hall Safe and Lock Company. The safe has been purchased from the same company, and perhaps furnished with a time lock.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

HOMER, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Wesley McInnis was killed by a falling tree on last Thursday. He was clearing, and one tree in falling lodged against others, and afterward fell and struck the unfortunate man on the head, producing concussion of the brain, from which he died Friday morning. He was a good citizen, and leaves a wife and several children in dependent circumstances.

Tifton's New Road.

TIFTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The name of the Tifton and Northeast railroad is becoming known abroad. Scarcely a day goes by without letters "F. C." which undoubtedly stood for free coinage. The road was an alliance here, no doubt, and when the farmers and the hens combine look out.

Old Things in Taylor County.

BUTLER, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Major Fickling has a coin bearing the date 1776. He doubts takes it with him when he goes fishing.

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After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE WOMAN JEALOUS.

MRS. HILTON CREATES A SCENE IN SARATOGA, AND MAKES AN ASSAULT ON TWO LADIES

Who Happened to Be Guests in the Hotel. She Accused Them of Being Friendly with the Old Man.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 4.—[Special.]—Saratoga has the liveliest kind of a social sensation, which is to be ventilated in the courts.

Judge Hilton's family, a beautiful actress and also the wife of a prominent New York physician, are the principal actors in it.

Mrs. Henry Hilton is known to be a very jealous wife, and it is this characteristic that has now gotten her into a probable suit for libel.

THE LADIES' ARRIVAL.

A few weeks ago Miss Elise Willis, the actress, and Mrs. G. W. Leute, of New York, two beautiful women, put up at the aristocratic Windsor hotel, which is owned by Judge Hilton. According to every one about the hotel, the ladies were modest and retiring, and by their conduct they won the good will of all the other guests. After they had been here but a few days, Fred Hilton, the youngest son of the judge, who had known Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute, invited them to join a party of eight and make a trip out to the lake, and the invitation was accepted.

ENTERTAINING THE LADIES.

Besides Judge Hilton, among others who were present with the party, was Willard Lester, Judge Hilton's manager. During the day the party visited the magnificent boat-house of Judge Hilton, and there champagne and crackers were served. Of course the ladies very naturally supposed that Freddy Hilton and Mr. Lester had a perfect right to anything in the place. There is a book kept at the boat-house in which various visitors registered their names, and in this Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute entered their names.

Next day Mrs. Henry Hilton visited the boat-house, and saw the names of the New York ladies registered. In some way she got it into her head that Mrs. Leute was a Nellie Smith, who was at one time associated with Al Smith, John L. Sullivan's former manager. Mrs. Hilton is very jealous of the woman Smith, so much so that every one in Saratoga is aware of the fact.

RETURNING TO THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Returning to the Windsor hotel, Mrs. Hilton found Mrs. Leute and Miss Willis at dinner, and began to pour out a tirade of abuse upon their heads, and she first charged that they had broken open her locker in the boat-house and drank the champagne within. Directing her conversation to Mrs. Leute, she said:

"I know all about it. I know enough to hang you."

Naturally this made the greatest kind of a sensation about the hotel. Fred Hilton heard what his sister-in-law said, and defended Mrs. Leute, who he said he knew to be a lady, and that she was not Mrs. Smith.

MRS. HUGHES WENT ON.

Mrs. Hughes, one of Judge Hilton's daughters, also took Mrs. Leute's part, but this did not appease Mrs. Hilton, and she insisted that the New York ladies should be ejected from the hotel. Mr. Fred Hilton again spoke up.

"If you can compel them to leave," he said, "I will advise them to bring suit against the hotel."

"I know things about you," answered Mrs. Hilton, "and if you interfere with me I will tell your father about what I know."

Mrs. Hilton has great influence with her father-in-law, and it is alleged that he afterward took her part, and will back her up.

THEY HAD TO MOVE.

Mr. Lester, the manager of the hotel, stated that Mrs. Leute was a lady, and refused to order her from the hotel. The ladies remained there for three days, and then went to the United States hotel. They had hardly gotten settled in their new apartments when it is alleged that Mrs. Hilton sent word to the proprietors of the United States hotel that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been forced to leave the Windsor.

The proprietor informed the ladies of this, and they gave excellent reference, among other names being that of the Rev. Dr. Burdick, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame. A careful investigation of the case was made, and the United States people thoroughly satisfied themselves that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been victims of a mistaken identity upon the part of Mrs. Hilton, and informed the ladies that they were welcome at the hotel.

This morning Mrs. Leute engaged Abe Hummel, of the famous legal firm of Howe & Hummel, of New York, to bring suit against Mrs. Hilton and her husband for defamation of character.

In an interview with your correspondent Mrs. Leute said:

"I am not afraid of the Hiltons and their millions, and I propose to make Mrs. Hilton suffer. I am told she acts like a crazy woman, but that will not justify her in associating my name with that of her husband or any other man. I had intended to return to New York today, but I will remain here and fight the case to the end. I do not know Mrs. Hilton's husband and never spoke a word to him or to her."

Mr. Hummel said it had not been decided as to the amount of damages that Mrs. Hilton would be sued for. She may also be proceeded against on a criminal charge.

The case is all the more sensational, and other cases in years have made such sensation. The Hiltons practically run Saratoga, and are very popular here.

A Regular Alliance Here.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Last week we made mention of a curious egg. Wonders follow each other. This week we were shown an egg, and on the shell, as plain day, were the letters "F. C." which undoubtedly stood for free coinage. The egg was an alliance here, no doubt, and when the farmers and the hens combine look out.

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THE BACKER FAILURE.

WHAT IS SAID IN MACON ABOUT THE EFFECT ON MACON ENTERPRISES

It Is Not Believed that Mr. Backer's Investments in Macon Were the Cause of His Misfortune—His Residence in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The failure of A. Backer, in New York, is all the talk in business and financial circles in Macon today.

The news of his failure was not received here until last night, and it was not until this morning that all those who might be called to some extent interested in the matter knew of it.

It was a general surprise, but not all were surprised. It has been stated since the failure that it was not so much the failure that it was, but it is claimed, many considered the fact that it did not eliminate merely a bridging over of difficulties.

But where the surprise is most felt a slight shock has also been felt, and many have not yet recovered from the effect.

The first thought in Macon seemed to be the Macon Construction Company, and this has been inseparably connected with talk of the failure throughout the day.

There have been all sorts of rumors and speculations, but as Macon Construction stock is not on the open market right now no idea can be given of the effect the crash has had on it, if any.

It is stated that many will sell who have heretofore felt confident, but whether this is so or not cannot be positively stated.

THE CONSTITUTION TODAY CALLED ON RECEIVER SPARKS and asked him how he felt over the failure. He was not inclined to talk much and only wanted it stated that the Macon and Atlantic would not suffer therefrom. He says the only effect it will have will be in Mr. Backer being unable to pay for \$20,000 of Macon and Atlantic bonds for which he had subscribed.

Further than this he would not say, and it was evident Receiver Sparks knew the value of keeping mum.

Many leading financiers agree with Mr. Sparks and say Mr. Backer's failure can not hurt the road, as expected. They also claim that the statement that the Macon company trouble caused his failure can not be true. He is said to hold \$1,000,000 of the bonds, for which he paid only \$650,000.

Mr. Backer had, it is true, been a warm supporter of the movement, being carried on by Maconites, but it is held that he has not been hurt a dollar by any of their difficulties.

His failure is generally conceded here to be due to the stringency of money, the same which came near involving him last fall.

All Macon sympathizes with Mr. Backer, and especially so since it has become known here that he has been prostrated by his troubles.

SAVANNAH REMEMBERS HIM.

Abram Backer Laid the Foundation of His Fortune in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4.—[Special.]—Abram Backer, the New York dealer in commercial paper, who assigned yesterday with liabilities of \$4,000,000, was some time in business in this city. He is well remembered by many old Savannahians.

It was here that he laid the foundation of his fortune. He was born and reared in Germany, and came to this country some time prior to 1850. He lived at Columbus a few years, and then moved to this city, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

While here he made considerable money by making loans on commercial paper. About 1864 or 1865 he moved to New York. At that time he is said to have been anywhere from fifty to a million in business.

He was well known in New York, and he is said to have been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was well known in New York, and he is said to have been a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

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ALLIANCEMEN AT ALPHARETTA.

Rousing Speeches Made by Livingston, Peck and Hunnicutt.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—This has been a big day for the alliance men of Milton county.

Fifty-five hundred were at Alpharetta at the meeting of the county alliance and speeches were made by Colonel W. L. Peck and General W. M. Phillips. Colonel L. F. Livingston and J. B. Hunnicutt. Colonel Livingston spoke for two hours and a half, making his usual subversive speech, which he supplemented with a few witty words.

He said he was willing to divide time and discuss fairly and issues with any persons that differed with him. He told a story about a Mississippi editor to whom he likened Editor Backer.

General Phillips spoke of the alliance as viewed by an outsider. Commissioner Hunnicutt made an able talk on improved farming, and urging the necessity of better education among the farmers.

FINE SPORT IN TIFTON.

Chasing Red Foxes and Killing Monster Rattlesnakes.

TIFTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—During our week's vacation Mr. Jonathan Walker, of Irwin county, left at our office, as an evidence of a chase which he and a party of Tifton gentlemen indulged in a day or two previous, the tail of a large red fox. He selected what he knew was a lucky stand and was soon rewarded by seeing Reynard bounding along in close range of him; a bullet from his trusty rifle put an end to the chase. There are a quantity of foxes in Mr. Walker's section, and he says he can accommodate our Tifton gentry to a chase almost at any time.

Frank Walker killed a large rattlesnake a few days since. His snakeship carried ten rattles and a button; he was a monster.

JEFF JONES, VETERAN.

Traveled from Texas to Covington to Meet His Old Comrades.

COVINGTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Jeff Jones, who lives in Texas, came all the way to Covington, Ga., to be at the reunion of the Third Georgia regiment, having failed to receive the letter sent by Colonel Bagby announcing the postponement. On April 25, 1861, he went in the Confederate army as a member of Company H, Third Georgia volunteers, was in every battle and skirmish, and only about the front ranks ten days while he had the measles. He was never touched by a bullet, was never captured or in a hospital, but surrendered on April 9, 1865, to a gallant soldier and is a true and noble man.

COTTON IN GREENE.

GREENSBORO, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The crops have come out greatly since the rains, and are now in good condition, with prospects of a fair yield. The corn crop is especially promising.

Mr. Clinton Daniel brought to Greensboro last Tuesday one of the finest stalks of corn we have ever seen grown in Greene county. The stalk very looked like a young tree, it was so strong and hardy, and measured a trifle over twelve feet in height. It has four well-developed ears on it. Mr. Daniel expects to have plenty of corn this year, and 't' all is like the stalk he brought in, fifty bushels per acre will be about the yield.

Mr. Wade Griffin, at Daniel's Spring, has a field of ten acres from which he will gather fully 400 bushels.

Cotton through this section is late, small and will be a short crop.

A Strange Ear of Corn.

CLINTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A curiosity in the shape of an ear of corn was found in a negro woman's field here. It grew directly from the top of the stalk and was composed of twenty or more tiny ears an inch or two in length, and one large ear in the center. From them fell a dark red silk nearly a foot long. It is beautiful and quite a curiosity.

The Godard family held its annual reunion at the home place on the first day of this month.

In a Dangerous Condition.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Dr. J. C. Hall, a prominent druggist of Americus, has been quite ill at his home in this city for several weeks. Friday his condition was thought to be improving, and his sons, Messrs. Loran, John and Robert, and several friends, of Atlanta, were notified of their father's dangerous illness. The doctor's condition has improved very much in the last few days and

A BOGUS REPORT THE INVE

A BOGUS REPORT
THAT FOUR GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN
WOULD ANTAGONIZE CRIMINALS
It Is Shown to Be Utterly Without Foundation—Mr. Crisp Has Assured Every Vote But One.

The New York World of yesterday carried a special from Washington that a prominent Georgia alliance man wrote a letter to the effect that the five alliance members from that state would not support Judge Clegg as speakership unless he announced that he was for the Ocala platform.

A well-known alliance man, who was in Atlanta yesterday, said, in speaking of the matter:

"Whoever wrote such a letter from
gia don't know what he is talking
Judge Crisp has already assured
port of every alliance comprising
Georgia, with the exception of Mc
Everett will vote for him, as well
and Moses, and he has had con
ferences in Atlanta concerning
with Colonel Livingston, which has
eminently satisfactory. Colonel Liv
is now working in a quiet way in
half, and will do everything that
secure his election. The special
to is nothing but a sensation, pro

There seems to be no doubt that Judge Crisp relied on each of the mentioned votes, excepting that of Watson. He and Colonel Livingston the best of terms, and on more than one occasion have consulted in Atlanta. Colonel Livingston has made no conceal that he is openly in favor of Crisp for the speakership of the house.

GOSSIP ABOUT TOWN

Senator A. C. Hill and Dr. M. S. Randolph, have received copies of the resolutions adopted by the veterans.

"Whereas, The people of Georgia did promptly and liberally to the call for action to build a confederate soldiers which has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Georgia General Assembly of 1862, and

"Whereas, A bill is pending in the legislature proposing to donate said home to the state, asking the legislature to make sufficient appropriation to sustain it for the purpose hereinafter provided for, and

"Resolved, By the Randolph County Association, That such disposition of the soldiers' home meets with our hearty approval and that we respectfully request our senator and representative to vote and use influence for the same.

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed

The game of ball to be played by the paper men and the policemen promises more than the ordinary, every-day game of baseball. That will be

every-day game. The policemen are not and their opponents are not; but, in the array of talent announced by the new boys, it is easy to believe their date no organization is necessary.

that nine. Smith Clayton has much persuasion, consented to provide that Ed Bruffey do the best comes very straight that it was slightly disguised, who did such

for the Deppens last Friday. He says of himself—which is, of course, all the proof Fatty Harrs will be an ideal framer. Howard Williams and Joe Carter were after the territory around second and bases respectively, while Frank Harrs

them up at short. If his health
Colonel W. G. Whidby, a famous play
his day, will chase the festive fly in the
territory; Bill Moore, of The August
will be imported to look after the
management is as yet undecided.

management is as yet undecided. A man for right, but Azmon Murphy offered the place, and will be asked to his dispensary with him. With Judge to cheer the boys on and give them a semi-occasionally, victory is certain to

The report comes that Chattanooga men to boycott the Atlanta girl who was men were scarce at Lookout. They say

Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., made a point of the Western Union telegraph case tried in the last week, which will be of interest to the

and, indeed, to almost everybody else. In brief, it was that the \$100 penalty was enforced on collect messages. The case was heard under the statute holding the telegraph company liable to a penalty of \$100 for fail-

the prompt delivery of message. The program in this particular case was known as a "collect" message. The words "when payment is made or not"—or words to that effect—and Mr. Hoover's point was that a collect message was

come within the meaning of this statute was the first time this point had been raised in cases brought under this statute, and the court sustained it. As fully and completely as the messages handled by the telegraph company are of the collect variety, this decision is

"It is a new point," said a lawyer discussing the case. "Of course the judgment doesn't affect the man's case as to damages against the company, but the weak companies can't be bothered with

So don't send messages "collect."

is at the other end of the line for prompter delivery. This decision may change the existing order of things. Express packages are often sent "collect" for the same reason. The best way of all ways to send them

Colonel Jim Smith, Georgia's planter farmer, proposes to go extensively into cultivation of tobacco. The colonel, it is said, will bring a lot of experts from Virginia.

will go into the business on a large scale.

There's one good effect of the tax on the tobacco articles.

THE WEATHER REPORT

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Forecast for today: Some cloudiness and local showers; winds; generally southerly; stationary nature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga. August 4.—4 a. m. thermometer, 60; 5 a. m., 60; 6 a. m., 59; 7 a. m., 58; 8 a. m., 58; 9 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 58; 1 p. m., 58; 2 p. m., 58; 3 p. m., 58; 4 p. m., 58; 5 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 58; 7 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 58; 9 p. m., 58; 10 p. m., 58; 11 p. m., 58; 12 m., 58.

Barometer, 30.00; wind, S. by E. 10 m. per hour; rain, .01; clouds, 100.

1 p. m.—Barometer, 30.00; wind, S. by E. 10 m. per hour; rain, .01; clouds, 100.

dew point, 65; wind, west; velocity, 10 m. per hour.

Maximum thermometer, 65; minimum thermometer, 58.

At midday, 65.

GUS REPO

GEORGIA CONGRESS
ANTAGONISTS

Mr. Uterly Without
Has Assumed
Vote But One.

World of
from Washington
Georgia alliance
to the effect that
once members from
port Judge O'Connell
as he announced
platform.

alliance, who
y, said, in speaking
such a letter from
what he is talking
already assurance
alliance congressmen
the exception of Mr.
to for him, as will
he has had several
Atlanta concerning
Washington, which
factory. Colonel
in a quiet way in
everything that he
on. The special
at a sensation, pro
of the opposition
Washington to injure
to be no doubt be
on each of the
s, excepting that
Colonel Livingston
and, on more than
insulted in Atlanta
has made no
is openly in favor
of the honor
is exploded.

ABOUT TOWN.
Hill and Dr. M. A. B.
received copies of the
by the veterans
of the confederate
people of Georgia did
travels to the call for
confederate soldiers
completed in accordance
and
pending in the legisla
said home to the sta
ture to make suffic
is for the purpose of
therefore,
the Randolph County
such disposition of
with our hearty app
request our imm
mentative to vote and
same.

the secretary be trans
C. Hill, and Dr. M. A.
of the preamble and
all to be played by
the policemen premi
ordinary, every-day
all. That will be no
The policemen are
are not; but, if
announced by the
to believe their dis
is necessary.
with Clayton has
consented to call
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night that it was
who did such spec
last Friday. He say
course, all the pro
will be an ideal fir
and Joe Carter will
around second ad
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r. If his health per
Whidly, a famous
the festive fly in
door, of The Ang
ed to look after
and was undecided
but Azmon Murphy
and will be asked
him. With Judge
on and give them
victory in certai
anally and his col
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that Chattanooga
Atlanta girls who
at Lookout. They
aren't much like
into effect; Atlanta
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will be of interest
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messages. The case
holding the telegraph
of messages. The
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message. The statu
payment is made or
it effect—and Mr.
collect message
of this statu
this point had been
under this statu
As fully outd
by the telegraph
arity, this decision
importance.
"Of course the judge
ect the man's case
at the company, but
can't be bothered
collect message—

There were two special orders yesterday, and the first was quickly disposed of. The second was the bill to amend the fence law of the state so that the particular section of the code should read as follows:

In each and every county and district in this state the boundary lines of each lot, tract or parcel of land shall be clearly and distinctly marked by a fence, hereinafter called a "fence," and the agent of the owner of the land who is delivered would refuse to trace the loss or damage. The bill required this tracing, and the road would be made liable.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, thought the bill very imperfect, and said he could not vote for it in that condition, although he thought some law on this line was necessary. He moved to recommit the bill, the motion passed, and the bill will be carefully overhauled by the railroad committee.

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THE INVESTIGATION

INTO THE RAILROADS OF THE STATE
WILL BE BEGUN SHORTLY.

The Fence Bill Disposed of—Some Resolutions Adopted—What Was Done in the Senate.

That investigation will be made. The house decided on yesterday morning, after allowing a few minutes for the committee to finish its report of the report. When they adjourned Monday, Mr. Everett, of Stewart, had the floor, and five minutes was left in which the discussion must be wound up. He used about two minutes of the time, and then yielded the floor to Mr. Hartridge, of Chatham, chairman of the railroad committee.

He said that the gentleman from Dade asked why the railroad was opposed to the resolution. "It was because they had been asked to allow a right to defend themselves. If I had been on that former committee I would never have asked the house for another investigation. The resolution is a most unjust one, and should be defeated."

Mr. Hartridge then took up the argument, and for three minutes made a strong speech in favor of the resolution. He said: "In opposition to this resolution I don't do it as a railroad attorney or a railroad man. I am a railroad lawyer to yield my free conceptions to the majority of mankind, unless I am fortified by irrefragable testimony, and the majority of the committee has carefully considered the matter."

"I have made up my mind from the arguments advanced. I learned that this question had virtually been settled by the people. An eloquent advocate of the measure said yesterday that the sentiment of the people was against the bill. You can find all the evidence you want without an investigation. Don't pay out \$2,000 for such useless work. Let the gentlemen prepare a bill in accordance with the evidence, which is open to all, and the bill will be as satisfactory to any investigation of the legislature."

The five minutes had expired and Mr. Hartridge was cut short. Mr. Atkinson asked unanimous consent to have a short item from THE CONSTITUTION read, but there was objection.

The year and days were then called on agreeing to the report of the committee, which was the motion of Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, was the motion to sustain the report of the committee, which was adverse to the resolution, were Messrs. Baldwin, Baxter, Boileau, let, Brodax, Brown of Forsyth, Bush, Cagle, Clifton, Cooper, Craig, Everett, Fleming, Gilbert, Goodwin, Graves, Griffith, Hartridge, Hearn, Hiclar, Humphreys, Huff, Hutton, Kitchen, Mann, Matthews, Montgomery, McClure, Merritt, Morton, Payne, Phillips, Pope, Ryals, Seay, Turner, Underwood, Witzell, Wheeler—38.

Those who voted to disagree to the committee's report were: Anderson, Atkinson of Columbia, Atkinson of Coweta, Berner, Branch, Brown of Harlison, Burge, Brinson, Bruce, Calvin, Campbell, Chapman, Chapman, Clay, Crawford, Davis of Burke, Davis of Bullock, Dismuke, Dodson, Dunwoody, Edensfield, Ehrhardt, Faust, Goddard, Harde-man, Hall, Hand, Harris of Catocosa, Harrison, Hagan, Hancock, Hill of Meriwether, Hendrix, Herrington, Hogan, Holbrook, Ingraham, Ivey, Jackson of Heard, Jackson of Oconee, Jennings, Kemp, Kennon, Klinghough, Lane, Lark, LeConte, Martin, Mason, Maxwell, McDonald of Banks, McDonald of Sumter, Matthews of Jefferson, Montgomery, Mitchell, Mobley, Mosely, Monroe, Oates, Odum, O'Neil, Parker of Thomas, Parker of Wilkings, Parham, Peck, Peoples, Rainey, Reid, Roberts, Sapp of Chatham, Sapp of Mitchell, Sears, Smith of Butts, Smith of De-catur, Smith of Greene, Sharpe, Stokes, Swan, Tatum, Thornton, Thompson, Traylor, Twitty, Walker, Ware, Wells of Marion, Whitfield, Whatley, Wylly, Wooten, Young—54.

So by a vote of 94 to 36 the house has decided that there must be an investigation. The senate party of the committee has already been appointed, and those from the house will be appointed soon, and work will probably be begun at once.

The Railroad Bill.
At 3:40 the first special order was called. This was the bill to require common carriers over which freight is transported to furnish guaranties, consignees or their assigns, within thirty days after demand, all necessary evidence to establish upon which connecting lines or lines loss or damage occurred to the freight, and in default the railroad which received the goods was to be made liable.

Mr. Humphries, of Brooks, offered to amend by substituting sixty days for thirty. Mr. Holtzclaw, of Houston, explained the objects of the bill, and said that especially such things as fruit and watermelons were lost or damaged, and the agent of the road to whom they were delivered would refuse to trace the loss or damage. The bill required this tracing, and the road would be made liable.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, thought the bill very imperfect, and said he could not vote for it in that condition, although he thought some law on this line was necessary. He moved to recommit the bill, the motion passed, and the bill will be carefully overhauled by the railroad committee.

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ON GRADY'S MONUMENT

THE TOUCHING WORDS FROM HIS OWN LIPS INSERIBED.

The Committee Has Decided on the Inscriptions—The Selection Is Very Appropriate—The Full Text.

The inscriptions for the Grady monument have been decided upon by the committee. They have held several meetings of late for that purpose, as they were very solicitous that the words that marked the Grady monument—the tribute of loyal hearts to the worth of the matchless Grady—should be very appropriate and striking. And their object has been accomplished.

The inscriptions determined upon are as follows: HENRY W. GRADY. JOURNALIST, ORATOR, PATRIOT. Born in Athens, Ga., May 24, 1850. Died in Atlanta, December 23, 1889. Graduated at the State University in the year 1868. Was Editor of The Atlanta Constitution. HE NEVER HELD OR SOUGHT PUBLIC OFFICE. "When He Died, He Was Literally Loving a Nation Into Peace."

"This hour little needs the loyalty that is loyal to one section and yet holds the other in enduring suspicion and estrangement. Give us the broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with men and women, with no north, no south, no east, no west; but endears with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every state in our union."

From Mr. Grady's speech at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association in December, 1889. "The germ of the best patriotism is the love that men have for the home he inhabits, for the hills that stand in his pathway. . . . The citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold—his family gathered about his hearthstone—while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the republic when the drum beat is futile and the barracks are empty."

From the address of Mr. Grady, delivered before the societies of the University of Virginia, June 25, 1889. "The resolution to investigate the railroad was bound to pass the house," said Senator Ellington, "but there would have been more votes against it if the opponents of investigation had not tried so hard to defeat it. How many votes they made for this resolution I do not know, but they influenced quite a number. They were anxious to defeat investigation that they convinced the house there ought to be an investigation."

"The dispatch from Savannah in THE CONSTITUTION relative to the transfer of the Central railroad money receipts from Savannah to Washington," said Senator Tatum, "had considerable to do in influencing the house to vote for Senator Ellington's resolution—least so I hear. It seems like adding injury to injury for a corporation to take money paid in Georgia to use elsewhere, when we need it here so much."

"I never saw a finer corn crop than in Jefferson county," said Senator Candier, who has just returned from visiting cotton camps. "Cotton, also, is fairly good. Yes, there are fourteen women convicts making corn and cotton in Jefferson. They are active and healthy and are well cared for. Eight of them are life convicts—six for infanticide, one for killing her father, and one for murdering a young man near Marietta fourteen years ago. A grotesque complaint is that they do not like to work in the sun, and they appeared pleased when told that perhaps they might be moved."

"I will vote," said Senator Strickland, "to amend the bill relating to the drinking of liquor by doctors and druggists, so as to include preachers, lawyers and farmers. I believe in equal rights for all and special privileges to none, and so thinking, I am in favor of amending this legislation general if we are to have it at all."

"I want you to say," said Senator Lane, "that we have the best crop of corn in Emanuel county raised in this state, and cotton, it goes too. We may not get but 6 cents a pound for cotton if the northern bankers boycott us in order to keep us out of a third party, but no matter what the price of cotton is, we will get more than a little crop. I'm mighty certain of that fact."

"I am sure," said Senator Nunnally, "that the cost of schoolbooks will be materially reduced if there be a state board to make contracts with publishers. I do not mean to say that this will be the result of competition among publishers for I am satisfied there will not be any; but the state will buy so much more than any one county that the publishers will be quite willing to make concessions."

"Teachers can buy schoolbooks cheaper than any county board or state board," said Senator Irwin. "I am satisfied that from my own personal experience, and that whether there be a uniform set of textbooks throughout the state, or the matter be left as it is, money would be saved by allowing teachers to make contracts. I have not yet made up my mind, as to Senator Culver's bill, not having had time to examine it."

"My health continues to improve steadily," said Senator Zachry, "and I think I am now as able to attend to my public duties as I was before my unfortunate accident. At one time I felt very much discouraged, but I think it is all right now."

"The adoption of the plan for buying school books, forth in my bill," said Senator Zachry, "will save at least half a million dollars to the state of Georgia. Some books are charged to scholars at 2,000 per cent over cost price, and changes are continually being made. There is opposition to the state system of contracting for schoolbooks, but how much there is of it and what direction it will take I do not know. I think my bill a good one, though, having no children, I have not the slightest personal interest in the matter."

"Regulating railroads is one thing," said Senator Vincent, "and owning them quite another. I have no idea that the government will own the railroads of the country for many long years, if ever. Possibly such ownership may in the future be forced upon the country, but never until governmental regulation has proved a total and complete failure. We are a long way from that point now."

ORIGINAL No. 57.
Graham Muffins
BY MARIA PARLOA.
For twelve muffins there will be required half a pint of graham, half a pint of flour, one generous tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and a half of Cleveland's Baking Powder. Mix the dry ingredients and rub through a sieve. Turn the bran from the sieve into the mixture. Beat the egg till light and add the milk to it. Stir this into the dry mixture. Add the butter, melted, and beat well for half a minute. Bake in buttered muffin pans for half an hour in a moderately hot oven. (Copyright, 1891, by Cleveland Baking Powder Co.)

Use only Cleveland's baking powder, the proportions are made for that.
Cleveland's Baking Powder is the antidyptic leavening agent. The leaven comes from the cream of tartar and soda, nothing else; no ammonia or alum.

ATLANTA TO MANCHESTER.
A Quick Connection Will Be Made Between the Two.
Messrs. Mountain & Woodward have just completed three surveys for a line between Atlanta and Manchester.

They are awaiting permission from the legislature before constructing it. The most probable route will be through East Point, connecting with the Atlanta, West End and Fort McPherson line. This would mean electricity as the motor. A dummy line, however, is being considered. The motor power will be decided upon in a few days.

HE BOUGHT A WATCH.

But He Did Not Intend to, and Thereby Hangs a Tale.

There was a countryman in Atlanta yesterday who had a tale of woe which he related to every one who would listen to it.

He had bought a watch without at all desiring to make such a purchase, and had done so against his own will. He bought it at auction, and said that he had been "winded into it."

"I went into the auction room," said he in a badly hurt tone of voice, "and the auctioneer was crying off a watch. A fellow came up to me and said that he had an interest in the auction house, and he'd give \$1 to bid that watch off for him, as it was going much cheaper than he wanted it to sell. I agreed to it, and the watch was knocked off to me. He told me to take the watch into the bookkeeper and turn it over to him. I went in and the other fellow that had been bidding against me followed me in there kicking about me being a by-bider. He raised such a rumpus that the bookkeeper said to me: 'Never spoke to you in my life, did I?'"

"No, you never have," I replied. "The bookkeeper then took me aside and asked me just to pay for the watch to quiet that fellow and he would give me back the money when he was gone. I did so, but when I went back for my money he didn't recognize me and none of the fellows connected with the concern didn't know me. I threatened to have them arrested but they just laughed at me. It was a swindling scheme, and the fellow that was bidding against me was into it."

He was very much wrought up over the affair and went home sadder, but richer by the possession of a brass watch, than when he came.

NOTES ABOUT THE CAPITOL.
The senate, in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the following county judges: W. B. Bennett, Brooks; W. A. Scott, Henry; A. Roebuck, Elbert; J. H. Turner, Henry; John H. Blackshear, Jasper. Also the following solicitors: Ben A. Way, Liberty, and E. W. Butler, Morgan.

A Schoolbook Bill.
Senator Culver's bill, introduced into the senate yesterday, makes the state board of education a schoolbook commission to purchase schoolbooks in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, after receiving sealed bids and proposals in response to advertisements. The board must consider suggestions from teachers and boards of education in cities, must meet within sixty days after the passage of the bill, and may be called together by the governor at any time.

Two Convicts Escaped.
George Washington, colored, of Terrell county, a convict belonging to the Chattahoochee Brick Company, and Charles Aker-ager, colored, of Walton county, a convict controlled by J. M. Smith, escaped July 31st.

Minor Matters.
The 1480th district, G. M. is a new militia district just established in McIntosh county. John M. Davis has been appointed whipping boss at Bolton camp, in Fulton county.

Hon. J. G. Ingalls.
This distinguished ex-senator, probably the most distinguished in the United States, will deliver an address at the Piedmont Chautauque at Lithia Springs, Ga., on Thursday evening, August 6th. Subject, "Ambitions of the South." The address will be given at the residence of Mr. Ingalls, who is now in the city.

The Tree in Full Bloom.
AVERAGES, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—Mr. Soph Buchanan has a banana tree in his yard, which is in full bloom. It is a novelty in these parts, and large crowds visit Mr. Buchanan's home to see it.

A GRAND WORK.

MISS MOORE LEAVES FOR THE NORTH TODAY.

Raising Money for a Great Industrial College for Children of Confederate Soldiers. Georgia Expected to Give \$4,000.

Miss Anna Moore leaves today for the north. She goes in the interest of the noble work she is engaged in—that of establishing an industrial school for needy children of ex-confederates.

She has asked the Georgia legislature for \$4,000. That's all, just \$4,000, which being given insures the education and training of every needy child and grandchild of a confederate in the state.

It isn't an orphan asylum that is to be established, nor is it intended to take children from their parents and remove them from their care. It is to be a great college, beautifully situated, with twenty large and handsome marble buildings, a splendid faculty—all to be used free of charge in every particular, the only requirement being that the applicant for admission be a child or grandchild of a confederate, and be in such circumstances that a first-class education should be given it.

Miss Moore has already received a charter, the land has been given and one hundred thousand dollars' worth of marble presented. Now she is raising the money.

It will take a large amount, but all she asks from Georgia is \$4,000. She expects a like donation from every southern state, and from private individuals she expects to get as much more. With her indomitable energy, her clear head and working for such a cause there can be little doubt about the success she will meet with.

With her eloquence, her sweet and gentle manners, she wins all whom she meets, and success must meet her efforts.

She has made an urgent appeal to the legislature, but has only stated a few of the facts, knowing that the cause speaks for itself to the very heart of every member.

The bill to appropriate the \$4,000 is now in the hands of a committee that will report on it in a few days. The money is not to be paid until a sufficient amount has been raised, which will probably be two years.

"I leave for the north tomorrow," said Miss Moore, yesterday, "and leave the matter in the hands of the legislature. I feel sure they will give the money, for just look at the needy children growing up in your state without education or a way to make a living. Many are led through poverty and ignorance to crime, and this is what fills the jails. With few exceptions, these children had confederates for parents or grandparents, and thus, for \$4,000, Georgia will relieve herself to a great extent of the causes for crime."

"For \$4,000 she gets a vast industrial college free to her children, a place where they are fitted for life and taught trades that pay from ten to twenty-five dollars a week. It will be no reformatory, no orphan asylum, but a great college, where all expenses are paid."

"I am sure every southern state will give as much as is asked of it. There is no school for confederate children, whereas the north is dotted with institutions for children of union soldiers. All over the south are children of noble lineage begging for a living and growing up in ignorance. We simply must do something for them."

"I intend to visit rich southern families at the north, and other people, too, besides getting the states to appropriate something."

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Miss Moore has already received a charter, the land has been given and one hundred thousand dollars' worth of marble presented. Now she is raising the money.

It will take a large amount, but all she asks from Georgia is \$4,000. She expects a like donation from every southern state, and from private individuals she expects to get as much more. With her indomitable energy, her clear head and working for such a cause there can be little doubt about the success she will meet with.

With her eloquence, her sweet and gentle manners, she wins all whom she meets, and success must meet her efforts.

She has made an urgent appeal to the legislature, but has only stated a few of the facts, knowing that the cause speaks for itself to the very heart of every member.

The bill to appropriate the \$4,000 is now in the hands of a committee that will report on it in a few days. The money is not to be paid until a sufficient amount has been raised, which will probably be two years.

"I leave for the north tomorrow," said Miss Moore, yesterday, "and leave the matter in the hands of the legislature. I feel sure they will give the money, for just look at the needy children growing up in your state without education or a way to make a living. Many are led through poverty and ignorance to crime, and this is what fills the jails. With few exceptions, these children had confederates for parents or grandparents, and thus, for \$4,000, Georgia will relieve herself to a great extent of the causes for crime."

"For \$4,000 she gets a vast industrial college free to her children, a place where they are fitted for life and taught trades that pay from ten to twenty-five dollars a week. It will be no reformatory, no orphan asylum, but a great college, where all expenses are paid."

"I am sure every southern state will give as much as is asked of it. There is no school for confederate children, whereas the north is dotted with institutions for children of union soldiers. All over the south are children of noble lineage begging for a living and growing up in ignorance. We simply must do something for them."

"I intend to visit rich southern families at the north, and other people, too, besides getting the states to appropriate something."

THE TREE IN FULL BLOOM.
AVERAGES, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—Mr. Soph Buchanan has a banana tree in his yard, which is in full bloom. It is a novelty in these parts, and large crowds visit Mr. Buchanan's home to see it.

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A GRAND WORK.

MISS MOORE LEAVES FOR THE NORTH TODAY.

Raising Money for a Great Industrial College for Children of Confederate Soldiers. Georgia Expected to Give \$4,000.

Miss Anna Moore leaves today for the north. She goes in the interest of the noble work she is engaged in—that of establishing an industrial school for needy children of ex-confederates.

She has asked the Georgia legislature for \$4,000. That's all, just \$4,000, which being given insures the education and training of every needy

MRS. LEASE AGAIN.

SHE MAKES TWO SPEECHES AT CHAUTAUQUA YESTERDAY.

Speeches by Others—Music by the Weber Band—Stereo Views—Today's Programme.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.] The day has been beautiful and bright, without oppressive heat.

The band played beautifully, to the great delight of the crowds on the grounds, who enjoyed the bright sunshine to the full.

It would be hard to imagine anything more lovely and lovelier than the weather now. One could not do better than to come up for a day and enjoy it.

The flowers are more beautiful each day. Rose mound gives us the brightest and prettiest welcome. The beautiful roses planted there are now blooming, filling the whole atmosphere with perfume.

At 10 o'clock, instead of the lecture as announced, Mrs. Lease delivered another oration long to be remembered by those who heard her, and ever to be regretted by those who did not. She told our position in reference to capital and capitalists; spoke of our wealth as a nation and poverty among the people. She unreservedly exposed the fraud and corruption of both parties without regard; she seemed only true to the alliance. She said: "I like the democrat, because you may always rely on him on the whisky question. He always wants free whisky, and plenty of it."

"But," she continued, "you never know where to find a republican unless you find him at the bungalow of the barrel."

This brought down the house, and it was some time before she continued. She thinks that women should be allowed equal rights with men. She is much opposed to the taxation of women's speeches, and she will take the privilege that are allowed male taxpayers. She said: "You must allow women the same rights as men, and you must allow them the same rights as men, and you must allow them the same rights as men."

Her speech was very enthusiastically received by the audience, and when she told them that she was speaking in Mr. Simpson's place and that she would give them his speech, the audience was in a frenzy of delight. She told what she would have said so that every one was glad that Mr. Simpson had not come.

At the close of her speech she said she wanted subscribers to the Atlanta and Georgia, and she would like to recommend it like a boarding house keeper could her hash—that she knew what was in it.

Every one was delighted with this brilliant woman's speech, and she will take the hearts of our people back to Kansas with her when she goes.

In the afternoon the band gave a most tastefully arranged programme, which was the source of much delight to the audience.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. for some unexplained reason Colonel F. F. Smith had not put in his appearance. Dr. B. C. Clifton, of Macon, consented to give us a lecture on the "Growth of Language."

He showed how language had grown from the earliest signs in the hands of savages to the present form of language. He gave a most interesting blackboard illustration of a verse of Egyptian poetry. He was very entertaining, and he explained to the audience that this is the most interesting subject which we should know more of, seems to be every one's idea of the matter.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening, instead of the usual musical programme, Professor E. Warren Clarke delivered his lecture entitled "Four Years in Japan," with stereoscopic views. This lecture is the professor's experience in Japan, and could not be interesting. It is not usual that we see people who have spent so much of their time in any of our foreign countries, combined with Professor Clarke's ability to say things and the way he tells it. Professor Clarke will deliver several more lectures on different countries to the students. It will pay any one to come to hear either of these lectures.

Immediately after Professor Clarke's lecture that most prominent of all women came upon the rostrum to deliver one of her splendid orations. Her subject was "The Rights of the Woman." She was very successful in her treatment of this subject, and she did it with as much success as she did either of her other speeches. The exposure she makes of frauds always in a measure rights them, but with those which stick she thinks a government according to our constitution for the most good to the greatest number is the remedy. How to obtain this she explained to the greatest satisfaction and delight of the audience by pointing out the honest men from the class of the greatest number.

The management has arranged to have Mrs. Lease stay and deliver one or more speeches on next Saturday night, August 8th.

Tomorrow is the day of chautauqua, and all who are interested in chautauqua will be here.

Here is the programme:

Wednesday, August 5th.
CHAUTAUQUA DAY.
8:30 a. m.—Prayer and song service.
10:00 a. m.—Vocal and instrumental music.
11:00 a. m.—Lecture.
2:30 p. m.—Meeting of chautauqua classes at Peabody hall. Procession to the tabernacle.
3:30 p. m.—Recognition services, with address. Distribution of diplomas to the class of 1891.
5:00 p. m.—Chorus and quartet. Meeting of C. L. S. C.
7:00 p. m.—Band and orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Illustrated lecture, Professor E. Warren Clarke. Subject: "Yellowstone Park."

In the evening Professor Clarke will show Mr. Grady's, with many other distinguished chautauqua, picture by the aid of the stereoscope.

Del Sarte Tableau.
It has been decided by Miss Johnston to reproduce the Del Sarte tableau on next Friday evening, August 7th. These tableaux are the embodiment of grace and beauty. Each young lady has been selected for her grace and ease, and they have been specially trained all during the session of the chautauqua.

All the emotions are shown in this beautiful series of attitudes and expressions.

The performance of several days ago was so highly entertaining and enjoyable that the management, after repeated requests, has decided to repeat it on account of the bad weather before. No one can afford to miss it; it is a most beautiful spectacle with calcium lights.

Children Enjoy
The pleasant day, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.THE GEORGIA PACIFIC
Announces Harvest Excursion Rates to Arkansas and Texas.

The people can go to Arkansas and Texas cheap on August 11th and August 12th, and return within thirty days. The news spread fast, as the excursion rates was a surprise to everybody. The only line that has excursion rates at the Georgia Pacific office last evening to leave daily via this line.

W. P. Blanton, of Spalding, opens a fresh catch of watermelon this morning in rear of East Tennessee passenger depot.

Chautauqua Lake on the Erie Railway.
Midway between Cincinnati and New York, the finest summer resort in America. 700 feet above Lake Erie, 1,400 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, no malaria, no hay fever. Three through trains with Pullman cars every day from Cincinnati to Lakewood, the distributing point for the entire lake. Tickets good June 1st to October 31st. Be sure your tickets read over the Erie road from Cincinnati, the only line that has excursion rates without change of cars. For circulars, tickets and one of the handsome Lake Chautauqua pamphlets, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or H. C. Holabird, General Agent (Passenger Department) Erie Railway, 90 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

THEY WILL PLAY.

The Athens Team to Meet Atlanta at Piedmont Park Today.

Athens vs. Atlanta.

This is the attraction set down for lovers of the national game at Piedmont park this afternoon.

And it will be a contest of interest and excitement.

Athens comes strongly equipped. She brings along the Wilson brothers, the famous battery who played with Madison last year. Their success there was phenomenal. The team otherwise is the best that has represented the Classic City in a long while.

The teams as they will be arranged are:
Athens. Position. Atlanta.
Dunnell. Catcher. Turner.
Wilson. First Base. Marshall.
Wilder. Second Base. Merrill.
J. Porterfield. Third Base. Stone.
H. Porterfield. Short Stop. Stone.
N. Porterfield. Left Field. Stone.
Central Field. Longmire.
Barnett. Right Field. Coppedge.

An unique feature of the game will be that two brothers will form the battery, and four brothers—the Porterfields—will be on the bases.

The game will be called promptly at 4 o'clock. Extra cars will be run directly to the grounds from 2:30 o'clock.

The Compositors Will Play.
The printers of Atlanta have organized a ball team. They met yesterday afternoon and arranged a splendid club. Some of the players were formerly with the Atlantas. All of them are good men.

The nine is composed of: H. Agricola, pitcher; White, first base; Woodside, second base; Turner, third base; Sands, shortstop; Miller, left field; Minor, center field; Ross, right field; and Agricola, catcher.

The club will be known as the "Typos." They are going to begin practicing immediately, and intend playing matches. A challenge to the Atlantas will be issued shortly.

THE SPORTING WORLD.
Result of Baseball Games Yesterday in the League and Association.AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
At St. Louis. 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 8.
St. Louis. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.
Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Stilwell, Boyle and Murray; O'Brien and Murphy.At Cincinnati. 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0.
Cincinnati. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.
Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 1. Batteries—Crane and Vaughn; Foreman, Sutcliffe and Casey.NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Boston. 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-10.
Boston. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6.
Base hits—Boston, 13; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett; Mullane and Keenan.At Philadelphia. 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5.
Philadelphia. 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2.
Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Gleason and Clements; Gumbert and Kirtledge.At New York—New York-Cleveland game postponed, rain.
At Brooklyn. 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 1 0 8-2.
Brooklyn. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2.
Base hits—Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburgh, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Batteries—Loret and Kinslow; King and Mack.Baseball in Nashville.
Nashville, Tenn., August 4.—[Special.]—The baseball interest is thoroughly aroused here, and this is the first of a series of elegant entertainments that will be given at the sky during August and September.

Last evening Miss Adeline Adair entertained a party of about twenty people at her home, 103 East Pine street. The party was very enjoyable, and the evening was spent in a most interesting manner. The ladies were invited to meet her at the hotel, and the evening was spent in a most interesting manner. The ladies were invited to meet her at the hotel, and the evening was spent in a most interesting manner.

The Game in American.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. The lawyers and merchants met in conference yesterday—playing an interesting game of baseball, which was witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The merchants were victorious. The score stood 10 to 13. The lawyers had an interesting job was put up on them by the boys, and that the merchants' nine was profited from recent experience and practice. The proposition was the game was to be played by nine of a kind, and that no man should enter who had played ball within a year. Success was the result, however, and all agree it was fair and square, unless some lawyer should file a bill of exception.Foot Race in Euflaula.
EUFLAULA, Ala., August 4.—[Special.]—Large crowds assembled on the bluff this afternoon to witness the foot race between Mr. Wash Flournoy and Mr. Harry Shorter. At first they ran a tie, but on the second race Mr. Flournoy came in a fraction of a second ahead. Mr. Flournoy is regarded as the best runner in Euflaula, and it was Mr. Shorter's desire to secure the championship. The race was witnessed by a large number of gentlemen who probably will be run at an early date.The Game in Anniston.
ANNISTON, Ala., August 4.—[Special.]—The prettiest game of ball ever seen in Anniston was that played this afternoon between the Lightweights and the Birmingham club. The Lightweights won the game with a score of 7 to 3.Louisville's President Resigns.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 4.—L. E. Parsons, president of the Louisville baseball club, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. His successor has not yet been chosen.Jerome Park Races.
JEROME PARK, August 4.—Owing to threatening weather a very ordinary crowd, as far as numbers are concerned, was present here today, to witness the racing. The track, while not fast, was in good shape.

First race, sweepstakes, for non-winners in 1891, \$1,000 added, seven furlongs, stockton won, Judge Post second, Laurie third. Time, 1:31.

Second race, Redus stakes for two-year-olds, \$1,000 added, six furlongs, Cadence colt, won by a neck from Shellback, who beat Hamilton by a head. Time, 1:29.

Third race, Falside stakes for three-year-olds, \$1,500 added, mile and a furlong, Fairy kept in front, winning in a canter by three lengths from Beauty, who was five lengths before Adventure. Time, 1:58.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, mile and a sixteenth, Reckon won, Frater second, Silver Prince third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race, handicap sweepstakes, \$500 added, five furlongs, Correct won, Stray second, Carrie C third. Time, 1:33.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds, \$750 added, half a mile, Knapsack won, Mar-nod second, Caterer third. Time, 0:51.

Seventh race, maiden two-year-olds, selling, half mile, Enid won, Grand Prix second, White Wings third. Time, 0:52.

Brighton Beach Races.
BRIGHTON BEACH, August 4.—There was a good crowd out to the races today, although the weather was disagreeable, with frequent showers.

First race, selling, seven furlongs, Harry Island won, Theodosius second, Puzzle third. Time, 1:30.

Second race, maidens, two-year-olds, five furlongs, Manassett won, Maxim fifth second, Adolphi third. Time, 1:33.

Third race, owners handicap, seven furlongs, Houston won, King Axmen second, Dalsyrian third. Time, 1:27.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, Kitty T. fifth second, Jay T. Dee third. Time, 1:22.

Fifth race, handicap, three-year-olds, one mile, Little won, Bellevue second, Willie L third. Time, 1:42.

Sixth race, two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs, Verbenum, Silver Thread fifth second, Belle D third. Time, 1:02.

Seventh race, six and one-half furlongs, Trinity won, Centaur second, Harlan third. Time, 2:23.

Races at Saratoga.
SARATOGA, N. Y., August 4.—First race, five furlongs, Frank Kinney won, Furnish second, King Cadmus third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, Spirit of the Times stakes, mile and a sixteenth, Fortraner won, King Crab second, Ballyho third. Time, 1:30.

Third race, free handicap sweepstakes, mile and a sixteenth, Uncle Bob won, Kinseem second, Mytlow third. Time, 2:30.

Fourth race, Foster memorial stakes, all ages, mile and a furlong, Diablo won, Madstone second, Don third. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, La Tosca won, Mabel Glenn second, Mabelle third. Time, 1:31.

Catalogue of Washington seminary may be found at John M. Miller's book store, Main street, July 15 in run

LAWLESSNESS IN HALL

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY THIS WEEK.

Attention Called to the Appalling Amount of Lawlessness Which is Abroad in the County—An Appeal for Law.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The grand jury of the August term of the Hall county superior court adjourned after a two weeks' session. The body was made up of good men from all sections of the county, and it did some very effective work.

Among other things it touched upon the morals of the county, and made some very pertinent remarks concerning the same.

THE PREVALENT LAWLESSNESS.
Touching upon the subject of the prevalent lawlessness, the grand jury among other things said:

We are constrained to call attention to the fearful amount of lawlessness in our midst. Numbers of bills of indictment have been presented to us for consideration, embracing almost all the grades of crime from simple larceny to foul murder.

Many of our young men, and some of our women, are addicted to strong drink. The prevalence among our boys of carrying concealed weapons is to be deeply deplored. To shield one another in this cowardly business and in drinking whisky, some of them have perjured themselves in a suit of dark blue silk. Her dignities were in their might and see that the majesty of the law be maintained. Then will peace and order fill our borders instead of drunken revelry and rioting mobs.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.
A southern woman at Narragansett draws the following beautiful picture of the belle bather at the Pier, this season:

"She came down to the beach today, did the summer maidens, with a firm hold on her demure black tulle dress and carrying with her a crimson parasol that shaded but could not hide the pose of her shapely head. She was unattended, as she has been ever since her advent here, but she passed along the plank walk with a sweep that caused every head to turn and set every woman in the place gossiping.

She disappeared at once into the bathroom bearing the Rockingham sign. When she returned, she saw she spent a moment at the top of the runway leading to the surf; and now every male tongue was loosed, and comments passed up and down. She was of medium stature, clad after a fashion that gave absolute statuesque elegance, in a suit of dark blue silk. Her limbs were inclosed in tights of the same, and her skirts fell barely below the curve of the hips.

"At the neck the waist was cut low, while the arms were bare, and her dark hair was covered with a Phrygian blue turban. Her figure was as perfect as that of an artist's model. The next instant she sped over the sands into the surf and was swimming like a duck. She knows she is beautiful: she poses like a model."

Such glimpses of a far-away civilization ten hours' ride of this midsummer desert are not calculated to make the stay-at-homes satisfied with their lot.

The Recorder's News. Correspondent has this to say of an Atlanta girl:

"Another distinguished visitor here at present, the guest of Miss Hovey, is Miss Caroline Gordon, daughter of Governor Gordon, of Georgia. Miss Gordon is a tall, fine-looking woman, and will receive much attention while here."

Invitations have been received here to a German at Battery park, Asheville, next Friday evening. It is the first of a series of elegant entertainments that will be given at the sky during August and September.

Last evening Miss Adeline Adair entertained a party of about twenty people at her home, 103 East Pine street. The party was very enjoyable, and the evening was spent in a most interesting manner. The ladies were invited to meet her at the hotel, and the evening was spent in a most interesting manner.

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which is the one peculiar heritage of the daughters of the south. Her hair is of the divinely copiousness that which Mrs. Kinney-Reno has made so famous by the eulogy of her forcible pen. Her eyes are a deep blue, glittering with the light of the sun, reflected from a waterfall, and her manner, which, perhaps, after all her chief charm, is based upon the bewitching reserve which most profound and most becomes the perfect lady. Her visit to Nashville will be the occasion for great display of gallantry on the part of the gilded but susceptible youth who make it famous.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Redding, of Greenville, Fla., are spending a few weeks in the city after a pleasant visit to Tallahassee. They are registered at the Talmadge.

Miss Ideline Edward has returned home from North Carolina.

Mrs. J. W. Thomas, of Macon, and Miss Gertrude Felot, who has been visiting her parents, leaves this morning for home, to the regret of her many friends.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Lizzie Wood, of Macon, Ga., will be glad to learn that she is in the city. At present she is visiting Mrs. Ada Webb, at No. 306 Fifth street.

Quite a number of people will go in a party to New York on Thursday. The trip will be made by the steamer Kansas City, from Savannah, and while the headquarters were in New York, yet a number of resorts will be visited.

The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meador, Miss Linger and Messrs. Isham Daniel, Andy Anderson, Jim McKelvin, Tom Peoples and R. O. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mountain have returned home after a delightful trip in the north.

MORRIS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—At the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Walker, of this city, quite an elegant reception was given last evening by Miss Allene Walker, in honor of her guests, Misses Mammie Nunnally, Atlanta; Mary Nell Neal, Decatur, and Addie Kincaid, Griffin. Miss Walker is a brilliant young hostess, and assisted by this bevy of beautiful girls, it goes without saying that the affair was charming in its sprightliness and grace.

The house was a fairland of beauty. Pot plants and palms of the rarest description added their freshness and charm to the occasion. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening. Among the large number of happy guests present were: Misses Mary Nell Neal, Addie Kincaid, Mammie Nunnally; Ella Johnson, Social Circle; Jessie Frazer, High Shoals; Dede Napier, Newellville; Annie Hainey, Newnan; Bessie Smith, Fells Newell, Bessie Newell, Nell Cowan, Mary Chaffin, Lottie Turner, Mary Turner, Ella Selma, Mattie Felker, May Wayne, Mattie Pendergrass, Mattie Pendergrass, Folia Snow, Otis Hubbert, Mattie Hester, Mamie Hester, Mrs. M. R. Nowell, John Nowell, Saunders McDaniel, Jack Arnold, Dave Hughes, Alphonse Harris, Tom Lawrence, A. D. Ramsey, Ramsey Hester, George Hester, Will Nowell, Charles Wayland, Weyman Chaffin, Lon Kelly, Will Avery, Ed Burrus, Andrew Burrus, S. L. Pendergrass, O. N. Pendergrass, W. H. Pendergrass, Pelham Neil, Milton Avery, John Blasingame, Boykin Smith, Claud Lawrence, John Gibson, E. Powell, Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Ross, Dr. Wood.

PERSONALS.
REV. LANSING BURNBOS, of Augusta, is in the city.

Mr. E. INGERSOLL WADE, of The Athens Ledger, is stopping at the Kimball.

Messrs. FRANK H. HILL and J. R. Cato returned yesterday from New York, Monmouth park, Sheephead Bay, Saratoga, Niagara, and other places of social and interest.

MAYOR ED BROWN, of Athens, is at the Kimball house.

Mr. A. J. COBB, of the Classic City, is at the Kimball.

Mr. ARCHIE McMILLIN, a popular young man of Atlanta, has returned from a visit to Niagara Falls and Chicago.

Mr. HARRY S. EDWARDS, of Macon, is at the Kimball.

HON. FELIX COMPTON, of Cave Spring, is in the city.

GENERAL P. M. B. YOUNG, of Cartersville, ex-consul to St. Petersburg, is at the Kimball.

HON. NAT E. HARRIS, of Macon, is in the city.

PROFESSOR H. C. WHITE, of the State university, is at the Kimball.

DR. T. O. POWELL, of Milledgeville, physician at the lunatic asylum, is in the city.

MARY CAMPBELL.
She Has Been in Jail Six Weeks Instead of the Chaining.

Mary Campbell has been in jail since the 22d day of June under a sentence to the chaining.

Ordinarily she would have been at work on the chaining but the notice sent from the clerk's office to the superintendent of the chaining never reached him and he did not know that she was to be taken out.

The jailer keeps the prisoners until they are called for, as it is his duty, not knowing whether the case has been carried up or a motion made for a new trial, so the sheriff's office knew nothing about it.

With the woman seems to be the victim of circumstances, the judge will likely give her the benefit of her time in jail.

A large number of cases are handled by the courts and papers passed between the clerk's office and the superintendents.

The prisoner is a negro woman who was indicted for burglary, but a plea of guilty of larceny from the house was allowed, and she was sentenced to six months.

An Installation of Officers.
The officers of Adolph Brandt lodge No. 53, were installed at the meeting of Capitol City lodge Monday night. Quite a number of members of Empire lodge were also present.

The officers installed were Dr. J. W. Duncan, past chancellor; Sol Cronheim, chancellor commander; Jessie P. Kinyon, vice chancellor; T. Ransom, prelate; M. P. Camp, master of exchequer; S. M. Steele, keeper of records and seal; Alexander Dittler, master of finance; J. K. Holt, inner guard, and T. N. Hill, outer guard.

Hamilton Douglas made an eloquent speech tendering the use of the regalia to the new lodge until it can arrange to purchase its own.

Responses were made by Jessie P. Kinyon and others expressing their gratitude at the kind spirit shown towards them by the members of Capitol City and Empire lodges.

A Sunday School Celebration.
The first annual celebration of the Piedmont Sunday School Association will be held at Norcross next Saturday. A large crowd is expected to be present, and the day will be most pleasantly spent. The celebration was to have been held on the 31st of last month, but was postponed on account of the weather.

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